(घ) क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में इन खान दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यदल गठित किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1992,1993 और 1994 के दौरान खानों में कुल 3760 दुर्घटनाएं हुई जिनमें 831 व्यक्ति मारे गए और 3284 व्यक्ति घायल हुए । (वर्ष 1994 के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं) ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Central Law for Agricultural and Construction Workers

5165. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government for a Central Law for agricultural and construction workers;

(b) if so, what is the stage of this proposal;

(c) whether State Governments are being consulted on this;

(d) whether Government have completed its study of the laws of Tripura, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in this regard;

(e) what is the response of Governments in this:

(f) whether the State Governments have protested against a Central law; and

(g) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A proposal for Central legislation for agricultural workers is under active consideration of the Government, whereas a Bill for Building and other Construction Workers was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 1988. Consideration of the said Bill by the House was deferred on the recommendation of Lok Sabha Committee on Petitions for consideration of the proposals mooted by the National Campaign Committee. The proposals are being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been consulted.

(d) and (e) The status and experience in implementation of the Tripura and Kerala Acts on agricultural workers have been studied and the draft proposals for a Central legislation are being revised accordingly after taking into account the conditions prevailing in other states.

(f) and (g) The issue was discussed in the 41st and 42nd Labour Ministers' Conferences. While there was a general consensus on the desirability of having a Central legislation several States have subsequently shown reservations regarding some aspects of the draft Bill framed earlier which was recirculated.

Migration of workers abroad

5166. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) to which country the maximum number of Indian workers migrate for reasons of employment;

(b) what are the categories of workers which migrate to this country for economic reasons;

(c) what facilities do they get from our Embassies and Consulates in that country; and

(d) what is being done to encourage economic migration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The maximum number of Indian workers migrate to the Kingdom of Saudia Arabia for employment purposes. These workers mainly belong to the categories of carpenters, welders, plumbers, fitters, masons, electricians, mechanics, doctors, nurses, labourers/helpers etc.

(c) Indian Embassies and Consulates abroad provide every possible assistance to the Indian emigrants. This includes redressal of grievances of the workers with their foreign employers, providing shelter to the workers in case they are stranded abroad and their repatriation to India at Govt. expense in cases of destitution. The officials of Embassies and Consulates also visit the labour camps, wherever possible, to ensure that the workers are being treated properly.

(d) To encourage emigration of workers, the emigration procedure has been streamlined and liberalised from time to time to facilitate the intending emigrants to obtain emigration clearances from the Offices of Protector of Emigrants. The emigration procedure is reviewed periodically to remove bettlenecks, if any. A number of steps have been taken to simplify the procedure further. Persons going to Pakistan, Bangladesh and to the countries in North America and Europe are exempted from the emigration check formalities. Six more categories of workers have been added to the emigration check not required category w.e.f. 4.10.91.

Emigration facilities to workers migration abroad

5167. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM:

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers migrating to foreign countries for economic reasons do not get proper facilities from the Director General of Emigration;

(b) what is being done to facilitate easy emigration clearance of such workers;

(c) what are the categories for which emigration clearance is not required; and

(d) what is being done to promote more economic migration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The emigration procedures are reviewed periodically to facilitate economic migration. Individuals are given clearance on the same day. Group clearance to recruiting agents is also granted within the least possible time. Persons going to Pakistan, Bangladesh, and to the countries in North America and Europe are exempt from Emigration Check formalities. A worker belonging to any of the following six categories viz. Supervisors (all professions); Skilled workers (all professions); Semi-Skilled workers (all professions); Light/Medium/Heavy Vehicle drivers; Clerical workers of all categories including stenographers, store-keepers, time-keepers, typists etc. and Cooks excluding those in domestic employment and having valid employment Visa endorsed on his/her passport can either approach the